The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

OUR FINANCES.

Senator Boutwell's Lecture on the Causes and Remedies of Panics.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Financial and Commercial Outlook.

Secretary Boutwell delivered the second lecture of the "Galaxy" course in New York on Monday evening. He was introduced by Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, who remarked that Mr. Boutwell had reduced the public debt $660,000,000 while Secretary of the Treasury. On taking the platform Mr. Boutwell said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Before proceeding to lay before you what I propose to say, I ought to correct, not merely a personal allusion which the President of the meeting was kind enough to make to myself, but one statement of fact that might to lead to a wrong impression, namely, that so large a sum as he has mentioned was paid during my administration of the Department of the Treasury. It was less by hundreds of millions. If this hour during which I address you should seem tedious to you, I hope that in your kindness and consideration for me, you will divide the responsibility, laying part of it on the subject with which I have to deal, and the remainder on the speaker. I ought, first of all, to say that I pivot all the opinions I entertain both on this subject of finance and touching the present condition of things,—by the present condition of things I mean a period which has been lengthened out beyond what we could have desired, the period of the suspension of specie payment—upon the idea that we ought to bring the paper currency of the country upon an equality in full with coin. I say that, because it will be unnecessary for me, to repeat the statement as I go along. I make a distinction between the resumption of specie payments and the equalization of the paper currency of the country with coin, considering the equalization of value of much more importance than the resumption of specie payments by the banks of the country.

Specie Payment.

If I am to disclose myself fully to you on that point, I have this to say, that I do not look upon it as practicable or desirable that the banks of the country shall ever resume specie payments, but the Government, I expect, will. If the banks are required to redeem their currency, at the option of purchasers, in legal tenders and specie, practically we will have resumed for the banks as well as for the country. I do not propose to enter into any discussion of the details by which it might be shown that the action of the banks in resuming specie, to the exclusion of United States notes, would be charged with disaster to the business of the country. We are passing—almost all the great States of the Atlantic coast are passing—through a great national crisis. To-day I feel this lesson of the crisis speak so as to suggest some of the causes that lie at the foundation of the present condition of things. We have now a currency of some $700,000,000, and it is not possible for any one to say whether that volume of currency is in excess or not. The ere those that demand contraction as the only remedy for the evil, and the only means toward a resumption of specie payment, and again there are those that demand extension as necessary to relieve the country from financial pressure. Now, the suspension of specie payment, or the continuance of the present condition of things, is due to three causes, of which the first I shall mention is the consequence of the other two. Going back no more than two years, to the period of the depression of the commercial credit of the country, we find that in 1869 commercial bonds of the United States were equal to $82, the discounting being eighteen and twenty per cent. Under such circumstances, it was not possible that the obligations of the country that were not payable in coin would be at par with coin. I may say that during the last four years this value has been reconciled, so that the interest bearing obligations of the Government are at par with coin.

The French and Other Loans.

In this connection, I take occasion to correct a statement of the comparative values of the French loan and the loan of the United States, which has been often alluded to from an erroneous point of view. The loan of the United States was obtained on five per cent. twenty year bonds, and the French offered five per cent. bonds. Now, the question has been frequently asked, how it has come to pass that the subscriptions for the French loan came in freely, while there was but a comparatively small demand for the United States bonds. Those, however, who ask the question, seem to forget the fact that the two loans stand under different conditions. In the case of the French loan, there was a balance in the hands of the bankers, and, while the bonds were bought at 83 and 84 cents on the dollar, they were sold at 84 and 85 cents, while in the case of the United States bonds they were sold for 100 cents on the dollar, and never for less. Thus, you see, there was an element of speculation in one case which was not in the other.

Excess of Paper Money.

Another circumstance that has contributed to the present condition of things was the excess of the volume of paper money for the actual wants of the country during the war. During the war paper money was issued in vast quantities, which the country was able to sustain in the proportion that should be maintained between the balances of paper money and the specie payments. You may go to a certain point, but beyond that you are unable to proceed. We have now got to be considered the existence during the war of four years, or of the amount of labor which was drafted from the whole North into the army. In all previous experiences of the country since the war of the Revolution, and excepting the war of 1812, the inability of the banks to maintain specie payments was due to transient causes, but during the war it was due to absolute exhaustion, followed by four great contractions—1814 and 1819, at which $300,000,000 worth of property were swept away from earth. One thing I will say, and that is that when we resume specie payments, we will resume for a life time. We have in five or six years enacted some propositions that were admitted to be beyond public control during the war. The fact that our export trade and shipping could not be properly fostered, or brought to a condition of prosperity without a protective system, was first forced upon us by the necessities of the war. But as to the resumption of specie payments, I have we hope that it will come about until the balance of trade is little or nothing against us. I have no faith in any idea for the resumption of specie payment until the demand for gold to go abroad will be met by the gold returning to us by reason of the turn of this balance of trade in our favor. In connection with this subject is the increase of the shipping of the country. I am happy to be able to say it has been considerable. In 1871-72 (I speak of the fiscal year) a great portion of the trade of America with foreign countries was carried on in foreign vessels.

Navigation and Merchandise.

In the year ended June 30, 1873—the fiscal year 1872-73—the proportion was reduced to seventy-three per cent., a small gain, but still some, changing the course of events with such old as may be given by the Government to redress us from the calamities which we were involved in by the war. And in this connection I may be permitted to depart a little from what you might think should be my proper line of remark on this occasion, to say something more definitely of our interest in navigation and the means by which it can be promoted. The best estimates tend to prove that the freight money on all the goods and merchandise brought into this country, and all the products and, if this be so, the amount paid to ship-owners and merchants of the United States last year was $27,000,000, against $73,000,000 paid to foreigners. Now, then, assuming what is probably near the truth for the present year for the balance of trade, exclusive of the exports and imports of specie and bullion, would be $50,000,000 against the United States, who does not see that if the commercial problem were reversed, and American merchants and ship-owners were receiving freight money to the amount of $73,000,000, while $27,000,000 only would go into the pockets and coffers of foreign merchants and ship-owners, that the balance which we might draw in foreign countries would be equal to the balance of trade against us, and when we have equalized the trade of this country in foreign countries we shall have diminished the demand for specie at least $1,000,000 a week, and with the reduction of the public debt and the reduction of the interest on the debt, we may hope to see the time within a few years when the actual demand for all purposes need not be more than $125 000,000, which is hardly in excess of the present product of the mines. Then there would be no difficulty in resuming and maintaining specie payments.

Our Present Financial Position.

I venture to call your attention in passing to one or two of the circumstances or causes, if you please so to designate them, which have contributed to the present. I do not say "disastrous condition of things," but "present condition." I suppose, who are sufferers, think the expression too mild. If you have observed the operations of the Treasury Department for, I may say, now five years, this fact is before you, that during the Summer months, when there is but little pressure for capital, the Treasury Department has accumulated to the amount of $10,000,000 or $12,000,000, (one year I think they accumulated $25,000,000,) for the purpose I may say—now that I am no longer responsible for what is done—of meeting each Autumn an exigency in financial affairs which in this country is inevitable—an exigency which is pressing in proportion to the prosperity of the country, and, therefore, while to be regarded with some apprehension, still to be regarded as an incident in operations which in the end contribute to the public welfare—I refer to the necessity of using the capital which accumulates in the Summer months. This is a natural condition of things. Under ordinary circumstances, and with proper safeguards, it ought only to produce a pressure in the money market—a pressure which by natural causes furnishes the means of its own relief, in this, that money taken from the city of New York, for example, to be sent West and South for the purchase and transportation of the products of these regions to the sea-board, will be checked whenever for other purposes money is worth more in New York than it is to send to the South and West for the purchase of products there. Therefore, without panic, without excitement, but with a steady and perhaps constantly increasing pressure, not destructive to anybody having means, this process would go on, and the capital of the country be temporarily employed for the transportation of products of industry, and then return to other channels.

How Panics are Caused.

But in every one of these five years there has been one cause existing calculated to produce a panic, and in two of these years—1869 and 1873—it contributed very largely to the panic which prevailed. It grows out of a practice tolerated by law which the Treasury Department at successive times has condemned, and which if permitted to continue must every year produce serious disasters, the end of which can be understood, but the extent of which cannot be foretold, and that is the practice of banks taking money on deposit and paying interest for it. (Applause.)

Banks and Their Depositors.

In the first place, as a matter of principle, a bank is established upon the idea that the people organized are capitalists, and have money to lend, and not that they are borrowers of money. They are institutions established to arrest a panic. When speculators are disturbed and when merchants are fearing for consequences, it is then that the banks, individually, and the banking system as a whole, should be as firm and as staunch as the Treasury of the United States. [Applause.] And without much personal experience in banking, I know perfectly well that a merchant or a dealer in goods, giving his paper on time, will find by the doctrine of chances, that it matures on different days, and he has the means, by the examination of his books, to know whether he is called on to pay it at particular times. But with banks it is different. Their paper matures not by the operation of time, but through the apprehensions of men, and there is no business that can resist, and there is no business that ought to resist, a practice of that kind. [Applause.] Now, then, what is the effect upon the business of the country West and South from this practice? A farmer in a country town has $400 or $500, he thinks he may want it at a future time, but does not know when. If he should go to a national bank and deposit that money, receive interest for the time it is left, and call for it when he chooses, he is very likely to dispose of it in that way instead of keeping it himself or loaning it to some responsible who may agree to pay it when the time expires. What is the condition of the bank that has paid interest? It does not dare loan to a business man in the community on time because it does not know when it may be called on to respond. It is sent to New York or Philadelphia, or some other city, and deposited with the national banks there, and, as a matter of fact, most of it comes to this city. What is the condition of the bank here? It does not dare to loan the money by a regular discount, but loans it upon call. In September, 1869, I had some means of knowing what were the effects on the city banks of this city that had made loans upon loans on call, but who did not dare to ask the men who promised to pay to respond, because they knew perfectly well they could not respond.

Injury to Bona Fide Business Interests.

Now consider how unjust this is to all the substantial business interests of the country. During the Summer months, when capital is abundant, the whole of the East and West is deprived of its surplus money. It cannot be obtained for regular business purposes, but is sent to New York. It cannot be used now in regard to legitimate business by merchants who get paper discounted on time, but it is loaned to persons who expect to gain wealth by speculations. Young men are tempted to use funds that do not belong to them and if successful in nearly every defalcation the cause is traced to speculation in stocks, so that this practice is an evil both to the agricultural districts and to the city. Now, then, I venture the opinion that this year, with what aid the Treasury of the United States would have furnished, you would have met the demand for money for the purchases of the West and South without difficulty, if there had not been super added to this natural and necessary condition of things the demands for money by the towns under the system which I have been discussing upon the West and the East, and everywhere, people desired to get possession of their funds, especially when they were apprehensive of financial disaster. Therefore you had not only to meet the legitimate demands of trade, but you had to meet the accumulated demand growing out of this practice of the banks borrowing money and paying interest for it.

Old Systems—The Trouble Over.

You have to consider, also, another fact which has had some influence, and will continue to have some influence, in aggravating those difficulties, and it is a fact of which we all complain. I remember very well in the country in former times, under the State bank system, when financial troubles were upon the people, when they were apprehensive of financial disorder, they were glad to get rid of their money. The first thing they did was to pay their debts—sometimes in

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 88.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 108½@108¾.

IF WE may trust the telegrams of yesterday, the President does not propose to trench on the $44,000,000 reserve farther than to meet the current necessities of the Government. In other words, his policy is unchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA was not alone in the lack of interest taken in politics, by her citizens, pending the election canvass. In several States, elections are near at hand which involve the selection of United States Senators, but the people refuse to become excited.

JOHN BRIGHT, in his Birmingham speech in defense of the Gladstone ministry, meets in a very vigorous manner the charge that the Washington award was humiliating to Great Britain. He says that the real humiliation occurred in 1861 to 1865, when, if the Government had exercised a generous neutrality, the wealthier classes would have sided with it.

CONGRESSMAN SHANKS, who has been traveling among the Indians, indicates a purpose to bring the question of governmental relations with them to the attention of Congress at its next session. His idea seems to be, to entirely abandon existing methods of treatment, and place the the Indians under the operations of the laws, as are the whites. The idea is well enough for certain tribes, that are peaceful, but cannot be very speedily applied to others that are still in a state of savagery.

CERTAIN CHARGES against the New York detectives, made by the Bank of England forgers, have developed some curious mysteries of crime, heretofore unsuspected. It seems that there was a joint stock company of forgers, of whom George Engels and Philip Hargreaves were recognized chiefs, and who lived in luxury on the profits of their crimes. They used to meet at certain specified times and concoct their plans for future rogueries. Every step was taken with the greatest caution, every man had his separate duty assigned to him, and every care was taken to avoid detection. MacDonnell, the Bidwells, and Noyes belonged to the association, and the first-named rascal is believed to have been the originator of the scheme for robbing the Bank of England. He was supplied with sixty thousand dollars by the firm to which he belonged, and straightway embarked in the enterprise which for him ended so disastrously.

THE *Telegraph* is in error when it states that the Board of Railroad Commissioners in Illinois are trying to fix specific rates for the railroads. Exactly the reverse is true. The railroads fix their own rates, and the Commissioners simply go over them to see that they conform to the law in regard to discriminations. The commission is appointed to watch against discriminations, and, to use the elegant language of the *Telegraph*, "it is about the biggest job any set of men ever undertook." And so it will be in this State. It is untrue that the GAZETTE has advocated anything else than it now advocates on this subject. As the *Telegraph* concedes that both the New York Central and Pennsylvania Central, without being watched by Commissioners, live up to statutes fixing specific rates, it really concedes the fact that the same thing will be done if specific rates are involved in the fundamental law. It is no harder to obey the one than the other. We agree in just one particular. We are willing to leave the whole subject to competitions, and believe provision can be made to prevent one railroad gobbling up another. This is exactly what is being agitated in Illinois, after a sorrowful experience with the non-discriminating policy.

WE call the especial attention of all druggists and dealers in medicines to an article in another column in reference to the recent decisions of the Internal Revenue Department, Messrs. Harris & Ewing have kindly placed at our disposal copies of their correspondence with the Department, and also a copy of the "Report of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange" in reference to this matter, and we may have occasion to refer to the subject again, as it is one of importance not only to the drug trade but to the community at large. It seems to us a matter of vital importance that directions should be printed on the labels in many cases, and certainly a convenience in every instance; and yet we have reason to fear that if five cents worth of laudanum is construed to mean laudanum for four cents and stamp for one cent, the temptation will be to take a label without directions and get twenty five per cent. more laudanum. Neither can we see why Dr. —— should be permitted to buy a bottle of pills without paying for a stamp, simply because he sells them to his patients at five hundred per cent. profit, and yet require poor Mr. —— to pay for a stamp on a similar bottle if he buys it for his wife and children.

BOUTWELL ON FINANCES.

We give, in another part of this issue, the lecture on finances, delivered by Mr. Boutwell, in New York. The ex-Secretary of the Treasury is not only an authority on Finances, but is a clear thinker on collateral subjects, which bear more or less directly on financial issues. The views he presents, we are gratified to say, are identical with those we have offered, particularly during the past several weeks. As regards resumption of specie payments, he holds, as we do, that it cannot be forced, but must naturally follow the change of the balance of trade, which has been against us, to our favor. This will, of itself, give us specie payments. He opposes free banking, and favors the temporary issue of so much of the $44,000,000 of retired currency as may be needed. We have expressed the belief that when we do naturally resume specie payments, the balance of trade being in our favor, we will not need a larger volume of currency, as the increase in the volume of gold will be equal to the growing demands of business.

Mr. Boutwell traces the panic of this year to two causes—one permanent and necessary, the other the result of faulty banking. The first is the necessity which recurs every year, of sending large sums to the West to move the crops to the seaboard. The second is the practice, on the part of many banks, of paying an interest on deposits—a course which, he affirms, necessitates the loan of money on stocks on call, and which, this year, precipitated the panic, the stock dealers being unable to respond to the dealers without selling their stocks at a sacrifice, and thus causing the panic. Not to consider the points of the lecture farther, we commend it to the careful attention of our readers.

THE RAILROAD ARTICLE.

The majority in the Constitutional Convention, as well as the people of the Commonwealth generally, felt that there was a need of doing something to equalize and make more just the methods of operating, and the system of charging on, our railroads. It has been the one perplexing subject, and has not been considered always with the calmness and dignity that befitted the occasion. The railroad people, assuming that their interests were being assailed, retorted with asperity; the others, feeling that there were evils that should be remedied, were firm, positive, and at times rasping. On one point there seems to have been a tacit agreement, judging from the character of the report of the special committee of seven, that there was need of reform. The methods were, in fact, in dispute. The outcome of the struggle was the adoption of the report of the standing committee, which involved the rejection of the report of the committee of seven. The thing aimed at we approve of. Several of the methods of reform have our cordial support. We have thought, and still think, that the equalizing process will fail in practice, and that a better method than it might have been devised. We even went so far as to suggest what we believed would be better. But the Article is adopted, and will, we presume, go to the people in its present form.

We desire the well being of this Commonwealth, and believe that it takes all the elements of prosperity,—business, agriculture, manufactures, and railroads—and these in harmony with each other, to promote prosperity. The railroads have pursued, in the main, a policy that was too selfish; but the Convention has responded, by enactments that are, in part, too rigid, and that bear on their face, a semblance of severity. What we have proposed is the middle course, which is the fair one. Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is true, and time will prove it, that there is a sum per mile for freight easily ascertained, that is fair both to railroad and traveler and freighter. Right is right,—and we contend that this can be ascertained. Beyond this, we need not be concerned. We quote from the Philadelphia *Ledger* what seems to us a fair statement of the spirit that should govern in this matter, and with it dismiss the subject for the present:

If corporations created by the State may use, or do use, their great power in such injurious or unfair ways, who can conscientiously say that such actual or or possible misuse of power should not be restrained, in the fundamental law? Every one knows that it will not do to trust such matters to the discretion of the Legislature. And if this effort to provide constitutional restraints against the misuse of power by the railway companies is carried beyond prime essentials, and goes so far into particulars as to possibly cripple the companies in their great and useful functions, who can conscientiously say that such is a wise exercise of discretion by the Convention? It is in the spirit indicated by these plain questions, that we conceive the important practical question before the Committee and the Convention ought to be dealt with; and between the extremes therein pointed out lies the golden mean that ought to be found and adopted.

POLITICAL NOTES.

PENDLETON still stands by the Democratic theory, that greenbacks are "nothing more than a worthless compound of rags, lampblack and oil." But very few people in any party have agreed with his theory during the last few weeks.

IT looks as if "buttered watermelon" would get into the United States Senate. Gratz Brown is going to be a candidate for the Missouri House of Representatives for the purpose of repealing the coup made by Frank P. Blair in 1870. He has his eye on the chair of the late Carl Schurz.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

THE straight D mocratic Executive Committee of Mississippi has issued an address denouncing the action of the Meridian Convention in endorsing the nomination of Senator Alcorn for Governor, as the result of political intrigue and intended to delude the Democrats of the State into support of a small faction of the Republicans.

THE St. Louis *Republican*, one of the doubtful D mocratic newspapers, does not see a sign of Democratic revival in the Ohio election. That State went for Pierce in 1852, it says, but "has never cast a Democratic electoral vote for President from that day to this, and never will again." The Democrats elected the Governor in 1863, and the election of Mr. Allen is the second time they have carried the State in eleven years.

THE Michigan Constitutional Commission has finished its work, and the result will be submitted to the people at the election next year. Among the additions to the old Constitution are the following: A jury may number less than 12; a witness testifying for himself may be cross examined; there shall be 32 State Senators from single districts, whose term shall be four years each, one-half to be elected each two years; the State, its counties, cities and townships are forbidden to lend or give their credit to railroads or other corporations; an annual tax of $300 is imposed upon liquor sellers, the money to be given to the poor.

THE Democracy in Wisconsin has as many aliases as a first class burglar. Among the names by which it calls itself are the Democratic Liberal Party, Democratic Liberal Reform, People's Reform, Labor Reform, and Anti-Monopoly. However, to the voter multiplicity of names is scarcely as bewildering as multiplicity of parties, and therein the voter in Wisconsin has an advantage over his brother in Chicago, where the parties are almost innumerable. A Chicago paper has essayed the task of enumerating them, and succeeds to this extent: The Law and Order Party, the Independent Citizens' Party, the Leading Citizens' Party, the Hesing-O'Hara Party, the Grand Pacific Hotel Party, the Sherman House Party, the White-Jussen Gazette Party, the Jussen-Gazette Blakely Party, the Sunday Wine and Beer Party, and the Committee of Seventy Party.

PERSONAL.

JOHN SURRATT is writing a book about the assassination.

SALVINI is said to look more like a negro than a Moor in his Othello.

LAURA FAIR, who is residing in Sancelito, Cal., is said to dress to kill.

MADAME CATACAZY was recently one of the objects of interest at the Vienna fairs.

ANTELOPE, one of the Indians now in Washington, is pronounced a deer fellow by all who see him.

GEN. VAN BUREN, former United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, arrived from Europe on Saturday on the steamship Cuba.

MISS NELLIE WALWORTH, daughter of Mansfield Tracy Walworth, accompanied her uncle to Europe, and is writing pleasant letters for a Saratoga paper.

"A ROCHESTER FEMALE," we read in a Texas paper, "has sworn to marry Phil. Sheridan or die." It is a mistake. It is Phil Sheridan who has sworn to marry a Rochester female.

THE New York *World* says that Nilsson is more careless in the use of her voice than when in the United States before her marriage. This is the usual result of matrimony, as many a poor man can certify.

MR DISRAELI'S visit to Glasgow will take place in November. His address as Lord Rector of the University will be delivered on Wednesday, the 19th, a fortnight after the opening of the Winter session of the College.

AMONG the members of the Wyoming Legislature are "Black Jack Bill," "Prairie Joe," "Slim Sam Shaw" and "Grizzly Graham." The Speaker will also have to recognize the gentleman from "Hen foot Claim" and the gentleman from "Buffalo horn Corners."

GAIL HAMILTON knows a woman who "can speak Greek as naturally as pigs squeak; to whom Latin is no more difficult than to a blackbird 'its to whistle;' who dreams in German and thinks in French; who yet embroiders her own capes and gowns and those of her friends.

MME. O'CONNELL, the Belgian portrait painter, who from 1853 to 1865 was in great vogue, and made a great deal of money, was stricken in the last mentioned year with insanity. She grew better and managed to keep off starvation, but recently softening of the brain supervened, and she has become absolutely destitute.

THE San Francisco *News Letter* impolitely alludes to Mr. Joaquin Miller as "the long-haired, greasy howler of the Sierras," and ridicules his attempt to pass himself off upon the English public as an (ex) head chief among the Modocs. A Modoc chief would hardly deign to eat out of the same dish with him, it says.

GEORGE WILKES says: "The country knows that we personally effected a reconciliation between General Grant and General Butler; but it does not know, though we may as well tell it now for the first time, that General Butler, after this reconciliation, telegraphed to us from Washington to know if we would like to have the mission to Brazil, and subsequently asked if it would be agreeable to us to fill a vacancy which would be created for us in the Navy Agency by the removal of Moses H. Grinnell—both which suggestions we declined."

BUCKEYE BREVITIES.

CHARLES H. GANSON, President of the Urbana city council, has been obliged to pay a promissory gentleman of that town $5,000 for running away with the latter's wife.

IF is now believed that the banking firm of Harshman & Gorman, of Dayton, will not be able to pay more than twenty five cents on the dollar. If this be true, the failure of the firm will ruin many poor families who have their all in the bank in question.

A COUPLE of panicky gentlemen near Xenia, says the *Gazette* of that city, hoping to save themselves from financial ruin, drew their deposits from the Xenia banks, the other day—one having $180 and the other $160—and took them home. That very night some robbers made them a little visit and relieved them of every bit of their cash.

THREE weeks ago last Sunday a young man by the name of Henry Wending, while out hunting, near Akron, accidentally shot himself through his right hand. Shortly after he was taken sick, and finally was seized with lockjaw, of which he died last Sunday.

FRANK BUNSON, JR., aged fifteen years, of Milan, went hunting last Saturday with some other boys. Hearing the report of his gun, the other boys turned back to see what he had shot and found him dead, with a ghastly wound behind the right ear, where the whole charge of shot had entered.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

ON Monday the carpenters of West Chester entered upon the nine hour system for a day's work. Wages, in proportion to the reduction, have been reduced one-tenth per day.

THE Suspension bridge which was nearly finished, at Meadville, was swept away by the freshet on last Tuesday. The loss is $20,000. The people mourn and are not satisfied.

THE Postoffice at Brush Creek, Beaver county, after a suspension of several months, was revived a couple of weeks ago. Mr. Samuel Burns, of Unionville, has been appointed postmaster.

THE milk examiner of Reading puts it thus, mildly: "There is reason to infer that water existed more largely in some specimens than nature furnished in her milk-producing laboratories."

THE surviving officers and soldiers of the 143d, 149th and 150th Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers will hold their annual reunion at the old camp ground, near Kingston, Luzerne county, on the 9th of November.

SUNDAY morning a man named Philip Dallmers was found dead on a street in Harrisburg. The coroner's jury came to the conclusion that he came to his death by the excessive use of strong drink.

A YOUNG lady, who lives at Hunter's Run, Forest county, received a scandalous valentine last week, and shortly after went to a barn where the sender was at work, and horsewhipped him soundly.

THE Scranton Board of Trade, at a recent meeting, passed a series of resolutions regarding the present financial condition of the country, in which they advocate a return to specie payments and the establishment of a free banking law.

MRS. ELIZABETH WRIGHT, an aged lady of West Coatesville, Chester county, was run over and killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at noon on Wednesday, near her residence. She was standing by the track when a freight engine struck her.

PETER GOODMAN, a boy 13 years of age received a painful injury at Lancaster, while wrestling with a companion who had a lighted cigar in his mouth. In falling Goodman went down first, when the cigar was thrust accidentally into his left eye, burning it in an ugly manner.

THE commissioners appointed to select a site for the new post office in Harrisburg have fixed on the ground on which the State Capital Hotel, Exchange building, Odd Fellow's Hall and several other buildings stand. The site embraces the property running from Third street to Raspberry alley and between Walnut and Locust streets.

THE New Brighton and Beaver Falls Gas Company perfected their organization last week by electing H. Bice, Esq., President; Dr. J. C. Connelly, Vice President; Captain G. S. Barker, Treasurer, and John Reeves, J. M. Fessenden, W. M. Keyser, James Edgar and M. Naylor Directors. The subscribers to the capital stock were ordered to pay in 60 per cent. of their subscriptions forthwith.

A HOUSE in Chester township, Delaware county, belonging to Mr. Flower, and occupied by the family of Mr. Bell, was destroyed by fire early on Tuesday morning of last week. The inmates had barely time to escape with their clothing. Mr. Bell had $2,000 deposited in a Chester banking institution, and when the panic came he became alarmed for its safety, and drew it out and took it home. This money being in the house at the time of the fire, it was consumed along with the other contents.

ON Wednesday afternoon, while some men were engaged blasting rock near Oyster's Point, on the other side of the river from Harrisburg, a piece of rock as large as a man's hat was hurled by an explosion to a distance of over four hundred yards. Its force was spent in passing through a dwelling house adjacent to the toll-gate, one or two of the inmates narrowly escaping with their lives. The most singular part of the whole occurrence is that the fragments passed through one side of the house, penetrated to the other, rebounded and crushed through the dwelling again, finally dropping to the ground on the outside. The holes were quite large and ragged, but no one was hurt.

THE Lebanon *Courier* gives an account of the death of a soldier of 1812, which occurred recently: Frederick Wolf, a soldier of the war of 1812, aged 90 years, died on Tuesday of last week. Before his death he requested that he should be buried with the honors of war, by the Coleman Guards, which was complied with. The family of Mr. Wolf is a most remarkable one. He was born in Bethel township, Berks county, May 29th, 1784, and was 89 years, 4 months and 11 days old when he died. He lived in Jackson township, Lancaster county, nearly his entire life. He was married in 1809, and had 12 children, 83 grand-children, 100 great-grand-children, and 1 great-great grand child. Nine of his children and nearly all of their issues are living, except his wife, who died about two years ago. There had been no death in the family for 35 years.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

IT is well-known that the resuscitation of the Order of the Iron Cross in 1870, by the King of Prussia, was intended to connect the notion of the new struggle with France in the German mind with the stirring memories of the War of Liberation, begun in 1813 and closed at Waterloo, for the heroes of which this decoration was specially instituted.

THE rise of rent in Scottish highland properties during the last thirty years is said to be marvelous, the highlands of Scotland having become to a select class of tenants, and even what Switzerland is to Englishmen generally, a playground.

INFANTICIDE is being attacked in India by accurate registration of births and by frequent inspection of female infants. Any village in which the number of girls is less than forty per cent. of the whole number of children is proclaimed, and is then subject to exceptionally rigorous police supervision, the cost of which is paid by a small tax on each house. The value of girls surviving infancy is already decidedly on the increase.

CAPTAIN COLOMB, of the English navy, proposes to use powdered magnesium, thrown into the flame of an ordinary lamp, to intensify the light and produce a distress signal for vessels equal in intensity to three hundred blue lights. The magnesium, if thrown upon the flames in a fine spray, can be made to flash or give a sustained light, and by this means a code of signals can be arranged similar to the dot and-dash system in telegraphing. The sea language can be made uniform, so that ship captains of all nationalities could communicate with passing vessels, and thus much distress be averted.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE city of Natchez is now free from yellow fever. The population is now nine thousand. There were two deaths in the last week.

A BOARD of officers of the Turkish army have arrived to inspect a quantity of firearms manufactured in this country for their Government.

ALEXANDER BERRELL has been convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his brother James with a shoe knife, in Newark, New Jersey.

A TRAIN on the Pennsylvania railroad ran over a horse near Greenwich Point, on Thursday morning, and eleven freight cars were thrown from the track. The engineer was killed and the fireman badly scalded.

CHARLES VICKERS was shot by a man named Walford at Dresden, O., on Saturday night. Vickers died in about two hours. The cause of the affray was whisky. Walford gave himself up to the sheriff Sunday afternoon, and was taken to Zanesville, and is now in jail. He claims that he acted in self-defense.

THE sale of Henri Rochefort's property in Paris, lately produced 3,545 francs, which will be reduced to 2,929 francs by the payment of some small debts, and this constitutes the sole fortune of his children, save the value of an unpublished romance. The considerable profits from *Lanterne*, *Marseillaise*, and *Mot d'Ordre* have passed away, no one knows where.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 O'CLOCK, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

TO FARMERS.
SAVE YOUR CIDER AND PRESERVE IT.
Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Neutral Sulphate of Lime, Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Neutral Sulphate of Lime, Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Neutral Sulphate of Lime, Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Neutral Sulphate of Lime, Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
The finest preparation made for Preserving Cider. Is perfectly harmless.
A new and splendid quality of this valuable Preparation will be found at
BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn avenue and Sixth col St. (Clair) street.

ELECTIONS.

☞NOTICE.

Webster Avenue Improvement.

As election will be held in the GROCERY STORE, corner of Webster avenue and Somers street, on

SATURDAY, November 1st, 1873,

Between the hours of four and seven and a half P. M., for the purpose of electing FIVE PERSONS to serve as Commissioners for the improvement of Webster avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to Thirty-third street, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues and streets of the City of Pittsburgh," approved April 6th, 1870, and the several supplements thereto and an Ordinance of Councils of said city, entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Webster avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to Thirty-third street, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose," passed October 13th, 1873.

ROBERT INDER,
R. G. HERRON,
RICHARD CARAKER,
Election Officers.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

BEAVER FALLS.

Business Not Affected by the Panic—Improvements Still on the Increase.

BEAVER FALLS, October 22, 1873.

Business is moving on smoothly and with a good degree of energy in Beaver Falls. The money panic has not alarmed our business men here, as it has in many other places. Our banks are managed by good and intelligent men, who have had a good degree of foresight. Hence the various manufacturing establishments are "pushing ahead" with their several branches of business. Houses are being erected and improvements are going on.

It is improbable that any of the factories will stop, as all have plenty to do.

There is a great dearth in police news in our town since "local option" went into effect. The people are industrious, sober and intelligent, with but few exceptions.

The storm was severe along Beaver river. We had incessant rain and snow from Saturday until the turn of last night. To-day is bright and fine. We hope "stern winter" will not make us another visit until the yellow hills have dropped their Autumn leaves. W.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to look for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. With a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

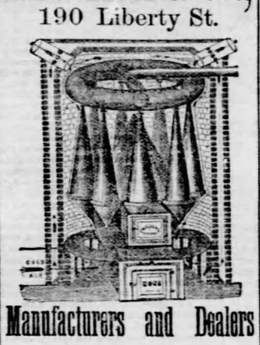
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

190 Liberty St.



Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

INSURANCE!

ÆTNA,

OF HARTFORD.

Capital, $3,000,000.

Losses Paid in 54 Years, - $39,000,000 00
Losses Paid in Past 16 Months, 9,000,000 00

ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1873.

Cash in Hand and in Bank..... $ 867,782 50
Mortgage Bonds and Real Estate Securities..... 1,495,055 00
Bank Stock..... 1,337,050 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other Securities..... 2,250,978 96
Total..... $5,980,867 46

LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY

S. S. Carrier, Agt.,

No. 59 Fourth Avenue.

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Henry G. Hale,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Is now receiving direct his
Fall and Winter Importations,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.

Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Drugs and Oils,
193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
s25-MWF

PLASTER.
200 bbls best Eastern Calcined Plaster.
Soda Ash—50 casks, be t brand.
Spar—200 bbls No. 1 in store.
Black Lead—10 casks in store.
Arsenic—20 kegs, Garland's.
Manganese—10 bbls best brand.
For sale by
Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1873. J.B. CANFIELD, 116 Water S

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE

KID GLOVES.
We are selling an invoice of Two-Button Kids, at $1 25—a great bargain.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
By the dozen only, at $2.50 per dozen, less than one-half their value.
MILLINERY GOODS.
Complete line of them, including the latest productions in Novelties.
HATS AND BONNETS.
Trimmed and untrimmed. Our stock is unusually large, varied and cheap.
FLOWERS AND PLUMES.
Pompons, Wings and Ostrich Tips in almost endless variety, at real bargains.
FRINGES AND GIMPS.
To match new colors and shades in Dress Goods.
HAIR GOODS.
Real and Imitation, in Switches, Curls, Puffs, Braids, &c.
EMBROIDERIES.
Stock of these new and very choice.
NOTIONS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Buttons.
CORSETS.
White and Colored, at 37½c; also, at 75c, worth $1.25.
YARNS.
Blue, Mixed and Fancy Yarns for Zephyrs. Blue mixed Country Yarns 75c per pound.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods of all kinds at very low prices.
RUCHING.
Belts, Trimming Laces and Nets, in great variety.

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1873. FALL. 1873.

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED

All the New Shades in
Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Merinos,
Serges,
Mohairs,
Balernos,
Empress,
Poplins,
Chintzes.

We are showing a new and carefully selected stock of Desirable
DRESS GOODS
In all the New Shades.
Also, a full line of
Black Goods,
In every desirable material,
AT LOW PRICES.
A CALL IS SOLICITED.

McCORMICK & CARSTEN,

Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.
THE GREAT
CLOSING SALE
Is still going on at
Macrum & Carlisle's
27 Fifth Avenue.

Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.

Stocks Must be Reduced
To make a change of firm.

See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.
MWF
H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

OUR FALL STOCK OF
Axminster,
Moquette,
Wilton,
Velvet,
Solid Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels,
Ingrain and
Common
Chapels is the most complete ever offered in this market. Styles and prices cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

1 CAR LOAD "PEERLESS" POTATOES.
4 car loads prime Oats.
2 car loads prime Ear Corn (old).
4 car loads prime shelled Corn.
3 cars Hay.
10,000 Heavy Striped Rags.
In store and to arrive. For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
54 9 Liberty street, office up stairs.
Pittsburgh, October 1, 1873. oct

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

Special Bargains.

At 6c, Prints,
Nice new dark styles for Comforts.
At 6 1-4c, Crash,
Linen Crash, extra wide.
At 8c, Prints,
Choice dark styles, good cloths.
At 8 1-3c, Muslin,
Fine shirtings, long cloth.
At 10c, Prints,
Best Prints in the newest patterns.
At 11c, Sheeting,
Heavy yard-wide Sheeting, worth 12½c.
At 12 1-2c, Percales.
Full width Cretonne Percales, quite new.
At 12 1-2c, Muslin,
Yard-wide, extra quality Shirting Muslin.
At 12 1-2c, Dress Goods,
Wide stripe Gray Goods for Suits and Redingotes.
At 12 1-2c, Kentucky Jeans,
All colors, a very great bargain.
At 12 1-2c, Flannels,
Cheviot Stripe Cotton Flannel, quite new.
At 15c, Dress Goods,
Illuminated Stripe Dress Goods.
At 18 3-4c, Dress Goods,
New dark assorted styles and colors.
At 18 3-4c, Tycoon Reps,
New patterns in dark bright colors.
At 18 3-4c Flannels,
Dark Plaid Shirting and Skirting Flannels.
At 25c, Dress Goods,
A choice selection, new styles, extra value.
At 25c, Alpacas and Poplins,
A most unusual bargain.
At 30c, Alpacas,
Heavy and seasonable, equal in wear, and appearance to 40c goods.

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

At their two Stores,
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, AND
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
Are offering some special bargains in each Department.

Dark Prints,

At 6¼c, 8c, 10c and 12½c.

SHEETING MUSLINS,

4-4 at 10 and 12½c, 10-4 at 35 and 40c.

TABLE DAMASKS,
At 25c, 30c, 37½c, 50c and 75c.
Heavy Country Flannels,
At 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c.
Country Blankets,
Manufactured expressly for our sales, at very low prices.
New Ottoman Shawls,
At $2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 and 5.00, all good bargains.

CASSIMERES

In all the New Shades.
Also, a full line of
Black Goods,
In every desirable material,
AT LOW PRICES.
A CALL IS SOLICITED.

WATERPROOFS,

At 75c, 87c, $1.00 and $1.25.
Wholesale buyers can find some very good "jobs" in our wholesale department.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
And 26 Fifth avenue Pittsburgh.

AUCTION SALES.

MODERN CITY
DWELLING HOUSE
FOR SALE,
AT AUCTION.

Residence of Charles A. Wood, Esq.,
Corner of PENN AND FOURTH STREE on the premises, on
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25th,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The House is of pressed brick, contains 13 rooms, with Marble floor in Hall, and Marble Mantles in entire main building. Closets, Pantries, Storerooms, 4 Bath Rooms, Water Closets, &c., &c. Has Hot and Cold Water, Registers and Speaking Trumpets throughout the entire building; is supplied with one of Reynold's Heaters, and is finished throughout with all modern improvements and in the best style, and is one of the most complete and elegant Residences in the city, and furnished with every convenience.

There is also on the premises an elegant Three-Story
Pressed Brick Stable
AND
CARRIAGE HOUSE,
With Coachman's Room, Wash Rooms, &c., complete in every detail.

TERMS—One fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JOHN J. SPEARMAN,
R. J. ANDERSON,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees of J. T. and C. A. Wood.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Report on the opening of Alder street, from Hiland avenue to College avenue, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal be taken to Court for reasons within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
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CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the ascension of the Grading, Paving and Curbing Chestnut alley, from 7th street to 9th street, Mary Ann street, from 14th street to 15th street, Cedar alley, from 14th street to 15th street, Cedar alley, from 29th street to 30th, 29th street from Railroad street to Allegheny River, Larkins alley from 321 to 323 street, and the construction of Boardwalk on Redford street, and the grading and paving of Sycamore alley, from Thirty-ninth street to Fortieth street, from terminus of present walk to Wilbert street and on Railroad street, from the end of present walk to Arthurs street are now ready for examination and correction, and will remain in this office for ten (10) days, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18, 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, 1873, at 2 P. M., for the following work:
GRADING.
Mohawk street, from Soho street to Burrows street, Harry street, from Josephine street to Forbes street.
GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING.
Boston street, from Fifth avenue to Bevlen street, Beelen street, from Boston street to Mohawk street, Rebecca street, from Penn avenue to first alley south. Our alley, from Pride street to Penn avenue.
SEWERS.
20-inch Pipe on Thirty-eighth street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river.

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

CAPITAL, $400,000.

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
je2-d

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal, Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. MCFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

Andrew L. McFarlane,	W. B. Lupton,
Alex. Findlay, Jr.,	J. P. Nash,
A. T. Doutbett,	Jno. W. Haney,
Frank Kobne,	W. H. Irwin,
	Sam'l A. Long.

JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FORSALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. E. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from Inactive non-borrowing customers, payable on demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.

Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. HAVEN, President.
WM. NEES, Vice President.
F. H. ARNOLD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John Watt,	W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Nesb,	A. Swann,
Joseph Wagener,	Joseph Graf,
C. H. Moore,	C. C. Hamilton,
Robt. J. Grier,	C. Schleiter,
W. McKee,	James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY EVENING, October 23, 1873.

"When is this going to end" is a question oftener asked in financial circles than it is readily answered. Of this we may be assured, that the effects of this panic will be felt for some time to come; but the end of the trouble can be reached soon if but mutual confidence between banks and people be restored. As we have already remarked, there has been no reason for this panic, and when people see how foolish their action has been they will put their money again in circulation. Every man who hoards up his money, refusing to invest it and put it in circulation where it will do good, is assisting in prolonging the evil effects of the panic; while on the other hand, he who invests his spare capital, accommodates his neighbor, relieves the business community, and is aiding largely to restore confidence and stability to our finances. For the good of the community at large, we, therefore, urge our readers who have spare money unemployed to invest in good securities.

Put your money in circulation.

Our local money market exhibits no change worthy of notice. Rates are still high, persons having money taking advantage of the scarcity of money and the needs of borrowers to exact rates which are out of all reason. Some people really don't know what to do for their money, and even with Governments as collaterals said rates that are entirely unreasonable.

The prices in the New York stock market have declined very seriously, and a decline was shown in the entire list at the opening. This is as we indicated yesterday. The fact is the large dealers in stocks have been so crippled by the late panic that there is no large bull interest which can advance prices and maintain them at high figures. Prudent men will look for a change, and who can look with hopeful eyes to the future, can make large profits by making careful investments in these stocks, laying the car in advance in such a way and waiting patiently for the large advance which is sure to come.

Gold remained rather steady all day, opening and closing at the same point of 108¼.

Luther S. Kauffman, Banker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Wed'y.	Thur'y. Sold
Gold	108¾	108⅜
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	108½	108¾
5-20 1862	106¾	106¾
5-20—1864	107	107
1865	107	107
1865 new	110¾	110⅝
" 1867	112¾	112⅝
" 1868 coupons	111¾	111¾
10-40's coupons	106⅝	106⅝
Currency 6's	109	110
New 5 per cents	108¾	108⅝

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	93¾	89⅝
Erie	65¾	66⅛
R. H. & E.	1⅜	
St. Paul	28¾	28⅝
Do. preferred	83⅝	83⅜
Michigan Southern	87⅜	87⅜
Illinois Central	114	
North Western Common	39¼	37⅝
Do. preferred	65	64
Rock Island	91½	91½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	75⅜	
Ohio & Mississippi	33	31⅜
Western Union Telegraph	58½	56¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅜	23⅜
Fulton Prefer'd	18⅜	17⅛
Toledo & Wabash	47¼	42
Harlem	100	
Chicago and Alton	91	90
Adams Express	80	80
American Express	53	52
U. S. Express	53½	51
W., Fargo & Co. Express	79	51
Quicksilver	21	20

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 28 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Thurs'y	Sold.
Penna. Central	93¾	
Reading	51	
United Cos. of N. J.	112¾	
Oil Creek	15½	
Lehigh Valley	54¾	
Philadelphia & Erie	16	
Pittsburgh 5s	92	
Central Transportation	40	

NEW YORK, October 23, 1873.

Money 7@1-32 premium. Greenbacks 1 16@ ⅛ premium. Sterling was firmer at 106¾@ 106¾ for sixty days, and 107¾@108 for sight. Gold closed quiet and firm at 108⅜@108⅝. Carrying rates were 1@7, closing at 7, and flat to 1-32 for borrowing. Clearings $23 000,000. Customs receipts $360,000. Treasury disbursements $94,000. One hundred thousand pounds were received to-day at the Assay office, making the total amount since October 6th £1,240,000 for recoinage. Governments were in good demand, and closed strong. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Stocks opened strong, but declined ¼@⅝ before the first board. The decline was recovered on call, but soon became weak and irregular, with a decline of ½@2¼, and closed firmer at ⅛@⅜ above the lowest points. The greatest decline was in Ontario, which ranged 25¾@22⅜@23¾, Pacific Mail 33¾ @31¼, Wabash 43⅝@41¾, Western Union 59¼ @57¼@57⅝, Lake Shore 68¼@67¼@67⅝, Northwest 39¼@37¼, New York Central 90¾ @89¾@90¾, Rock Island 92@91¼@93@91½, St. Paul 31@29, and Panama 90@88. Erie opened at 45¾, rose to 46¾ and closed at 46¾.

At the meeting of bank Presidents to-day to consider President Grant's communication, Mr. Williams made an explanatory speech, from which it appears that he was pressed to write a letter to President Grant that there was great suffering in the manufacturing districts of New England for the want of legal tenders, and also that assistance was needed from the Government. The pressure was chiefly from parties interested in mills in Rhode Island, where some operatives are working on half time and others out of employment. Mr. Anthony carried this letter of Mr. Williams to Washington, and had an interview with the President, and received assurances that the Government would issue from three to four millions per week from the forty-four millions reserve, if necessary. The President was pressed to buy exchange, but reserved this question. This whole affair has been magnified beyond its due importance, and the Clearing House to-day viewed it as a grand farce.

In regard to the two and one-fourth millions of Lake Shore bonds belonging to that company, charged by a morning paper as having been transferred from the Union Trust Company to G. B. Grinnell & Co., without proper accounting, the latter firm says the Lake Shore bonds in possession of the firm were transferred to them by the Trust Company last spring, in the regular course of business, by authority of the Lake Shore Company. E. B. Wesley, receiver of the Union Trust Company, made the same statement. The bonds were transferred to Grinnell & Co. by the authority of the Treasurer of the Lake Shore Railroad, and the Union Trust Company did not owe the Lake Shore Company one shilling, and the latter institution had raised no question whatever in regard to its liability for $1,750,000. The transfer of the bonds standing in the name of Grinnell & Co. was stopped a few days ago by order of the Lake Shore Company, but he was not aware of the reasons for the proceeding. In regard to other reports concerning the Trust Company, Mr. Wesley said that his friend Mr. Charleton was, and that Commodore Vanderbilt had promised to secure a loan to the Lake Shore Railroad.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 113; 5-20's of 1865, new, 110⅝@110¾; do '65, 109; do '67, new, 110⅝; do '67, 113; do '68, 112¾@112⅞; 10-40's, 106⅛@106¼; currency 6s, 109¾.

State Securities.—Tennessee bills 64; Missouri 6s, 93; Tennessee 6s, 69; do new, 68; Virginia new, 55; do old, 55; North Carolina 6s, 34; do new, 33.

Stocks.—Canton, 55; Cumberland Coal Co. Comp ny, 37¾; Quicksilver, 22; Adams Express, 80; American Express, 53; Union Telegraph Company, 58½; American Express, 53; Unit d States Express, 53; Pacific Mail, 31¾; New York Central, 89¾; Erie, 46¾; do preferred, 67¾; Harlem, 101; do preferred, 121; Michigan Central, 70; Pitts burgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 91½; Northwestern, 37½; do preferred, 65; Rock Island 91½; New Jersey Central, 93¾; St. Paul, 28¾; do preferred, 84¾; Toledo & Wabash, 42; do preferred, 76; Fort Wayne, 82¾; Terre Haute, 9; do preferred, 35; Chicago & Alton, 90; do preferred, 90; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84½; Burlington & Quincy, 97; Illinois Central, 114; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 75¾; Central Pacific, 91; Union Pacific, 39¾; Central Pacific, 91; Ontario, 25¾; Hartford & Erie 14; Delaware & Lackawanna, 97.

LONDON, October 23—5 P. M.—The rate of discount on three months' bills in open market is 5, 5-16 per cent, below the bank rate. Consols for money 93⅝@93¾; for account 93¾; 5-20's of '65, 93¾; do of '67, 92¾; do of '68, 91¾; new 5's, 91¾. Erie, 19¾.

FRANKFORT, October 23.—United States bonds; 5-20's of '62, 94.

PARIS, October 23.—Rentes 87 70c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 23, 1873.

Trade in general merchandize continues quiet, at least it is so reported, and, according to present indications, an early change for the better seems improbable; many of our merchants and manufacturers are inclined to the belief that business generally is destined to be worse before it gets better, while others, equally as intelligent, and whose opinions are entitled to fully as much consideration, take an entirely different view of the situation. Notwithstanding there is no end to the growling in regard to hard times, both present and prospective, and there is cause for it, yet there are those who are always cooperating and trying to make matters much worse than they really are; while, as we have already stated, trade generally is dull, we have been informed by merchants within the past day or two that they are doing a very nice business and making more money than they did before the panic set in. Furthermore, we have reason to believe that our manufacturing interests are not in near as bad a condition as some of these old croakers represent, although we admit that they have been badly crippled for the time being, and many of our large establishments have had to curtail their operations considerably.

APPLES—The arrivals within the past few days have stocked off somewhat, but the supply is still large, and considerably in excess of present requirements; quotations may be fairly given at $2@2 50 per bbl. for common to good, and $3 for prime.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted at 4@5c.

BEANS—Continue to come in freely, and prices are weak and drooping; we now quote at $2.50@2.75 per bush, the outside figure for choice navy.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the finer grades, and we are fully sustained. Prime to choice roll may be quoted at 30@32c and fancy at 30. Low grade butter continues dull, and prices weak, ranging from 18@25.

BROOM CORN—Choice hurl is light supply, and quoted at 10@12; good to prime straw, 8@9. Common red, 6@7. Not much in our local market; holders want to sell for cash, and cash buyers are very scarce.

BRESSAX—Quoted at 30@33c ₱ ₱.

CRANBERRIES—Prime to choice Jersey's $10 @12; Cherry ditto quoted at $10@18.

CHESTNUTS—Quiet and unchanged, ranging from $1.50@2 per bushel.

CHEESE—There is a contigued steady demand, hence, notwithstanding the receipts are large, there is no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained. We continue to quote prime Ohio Factory, 14@14¼ and Hamilton County and September make, and 15@15¾ in a jobbing way. Nothing still quoted at and Young America at 18. Ohio Sweitzer, 16@18.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, prime bright new crop, 6@6¾. We noted in our report yesterday that there were no Peaches in this market except old stock, this was an error. Aiken, Wallace & Graham received a lot of new crop some days since.

EGGS—In good demand, and with a limited supply prices are firm and 18@20 are now quoted at 20@22, the latter figure for fancy stock.

FLOUR—The market has been rather quiet for some days past; not that there is any failing off in the demand, but dealers are generally unwilling to sell only for cash or to good short time buyers; in a word, they prefer keeping their flour to disposing of it to their friends or dead fut buyers. Prices have undergone no recent change. Spring wheat extras are from $6 to the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and red winter ran $7@7 50 for Red Fluor, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—There is but little movement in Wheat in this market, and prices remain as last quoted, $1.40@1.45 for red winter; $1.50@1.55 for amber, and $1.55@1.60 for white. Notwithstanding the continue very scarce, from which it is inferred that the country generally is pretty well cleaned up. Wheat they want at home, and the mills here are buying sparingly. The Oat market is steadily gaining consumptive demand and prices, if anything are firmer, although without quotable change, ranging from 45 to 48, although some lots have been sold outside of these figures. Corn is fairly quoted at 42@43 free in store. Rye is in light supply and may be quoted steadily at 80@90 as to quality. No. 2 was quoted at $1.30 in Chicago on Wednesday, equal to about $1.50 delivered here.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet, some houses report it very dull; the demand is confined mainly to jobbing parties in country; furthermore, our merchants almost without exception, are making no effort to obtain orders, preferring to sell for cash and good, reliable buyers. Long winded buyers are below par; goods, notwithstanding there may be a still further shrinkage, are considered more desirable than book accounts of this character. Coffee is firmer, and it is thought Refined Sugars have touched bottom. Syrups and Molasses dull and a further decline in Cuba ins Rice is not improbable.

SUGAR—Cuoloe Rio, 26¼@27; good to prime 25¼@26c; fair, 23@24c. Roasted one lb. packages 30c; loose, 29½.

Refined—Patent Cut Loaf, 13½c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 13½; Standard A, 11; B, 10¾; C, 10¼; Extra Yellow, 9¾; Dublin Ex. C, 10¼. Other Yellow Sugars, 8@10.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80; Prime 70 to 75.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 ₱ brl.

HONEY—Is selling at 30@35c per ₱.

HAY—In the market for baled; is moderately active but there is no change to note in prices; may be fairly quoted at $20 to $25 per ton, as to quality; sales of timothy at outside figure from country wagons continue meagre in consequence of the bad condition of the country roads.

PEAS—$1.75@2 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Continue to come in pretty freely, but prices are still sustained, ranging from 65 to 85c per bushel, according to quality; we noticed several sales of choice at outside figure; $2.50 ₱ dozen. Sweets unchanged, at $3.50@4.00 per brl. the outside figure for prime navy.

POULTRY—Live chickens quoted by the coop at 6@6½c per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₱ lb. 14½. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 10½; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12½c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 10½. Boxed rosin, $1.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb. 9½c. Bacon Rib Sides, 10c. Bacon Short Rib Sides 9½@9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $17.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 9¾. Do, half bbls, 10¼c. Do bkts 10¾. Leaf lard, in tres, 10½; do in 5 lb. tin pails, 11½; do in 3 lb. pails, 11¾c ₱ pound. Do, in 4 lb. pails, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¼. Ham Sausage, 9c.

ONIONS—Sales $4@4.50 ₱ brl.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½c.

SEEDS—Timothy, $2.50@2.75 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.95 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed continues scarce and the little coming in is taking all that offers at $2 per bushel.

TALLOW—Quoted at 7½@8c ₱ ₱.

WHISKY—Highwines quotable at 90@95c per gallon and firmer.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, October 23, 1873.

CATTLE.

There has been no improvement in the situation since the date of our last report, Wednesday noon; trade continues dull and unsatisfactory, particularly to the selling interest, and the indications are not favorable for an early improvement. The supply, although comparatively light, with the exception of prime stock, is in excess of the demand, notwithstanding present rates in many instances, scarcely cover first cost. As compared with last week, common and medium cattle are quoted ¼ lower, and very dull even at the decline, as the demand for these grades is very scarce, while prime shipping steers in consequence of a very limited supply, secure full rates, and sold without much difficulty. Dealers all concur in reporting the market as being very much depressed and they do not anticipate any material improvement until money matters commence to work easier. The chief drawback is the scarcity of currency and consequent derangement of internal exchanges, and the probably is that operators generally, both east and west, will curtail their business as much as possible for the next few days, and many of our large establishments have had to curtail their operations considerably.

APPLES—The arrivals within the past few days have stocked off somewhat, but the supply is still large, and considerably in excess of present requirements; quotations may be fairly given at $2@2 50 per bbl. for common to good, and $3 for prime.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted at 4@5c.

BEANS—Continue to come in freely, and prices are weak and drooping; we now quote at $2.50@2.75 per bush, the outside figure for choice navy.

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BROOM CORN—Choice hurl is light supply, and quoted at 10@12; good to prime straw, 8@9. Common red, 6@7. Not much in our local market; holders want to sell for cash, and cash buyers are very scarce.

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CHESTNUTS—Quiet and unchanged, ranging from $1.50@2 per bushel.

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ONIONS—Sales $4@4.50 ₱ brl.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½c.

SEEDS—Timothy, $2.50@2.75 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.95 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed continues scarce and the little coming in is taking all that offers at $2 per bushel.

TALLOW—Quoted at 7½@8c ₱ ₱.

WHISKY—Highwines quotable at 90@95c per gallon and firmer.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 23, 1873.

Dealers nearly all agree in reporting trade as being very quiet, yet the market is in a very healthy condition; our refiners are all running to their full capacity, many of them having contracted for all they can make during the balance of the year, and, what is better still, at rates that afford a very fair margin of profit. We doubt whether there is to day another branch of business in Pittsburgh is in as healthy a condition as the oil business. Crude remain without quotable change, Philadelphia delivery, at 16 on spot; 15¾ for November, and 15¾ for December. On cars here, 15c in the east and 13¾@13⅝ for western shipment. Crude has undergone no quotable change in prices for several days; $1.51@1.60 per bbl at Parker and equal to about 3½c per gallon delivered here. A considerable amount of Crude is expected to arrive here on this water—some 8,000 or 9,000 barrels have arrived already.

Oil tarrels continue very dull, and there is a wide range in prices; they are offered freely at $2.30, with but a few buyers above $2.45. Large arrivals by river are expected within the next 10 days.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	319
Evenson	Rathbone O. W.	491
Bushnell	Keystone O. W.	477
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	471
Stevenson	Earle & Co.	356
Tuck & M.	Citizens O. W.	770
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	294
Bushnell	Crystal O. W.	357
Hackett	American O. W.	497
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	312
Total		4,130

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

J W Porter.m	1	
	CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.	
Phillips & N.o	2	
	PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.	
J Reamer.m	2	J W Porter.m 6
J Moorhead.m	1	
Total	3	6

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Cotton lower at 19¼c. Flour heavy; superfine western and State $5.20@ 5.90; common to good $5.65@6.30; white wheat extra $6.20@6.45; extra $6.80@7.50. Rye flour at $5.35@ 5.50. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat heavy and lower. No spring on the list. No 1 Chicago $1.35@1.35; No 2 Milwaukee $1.37@1.38; No 1 $1.40. Rye dull at 85@86. Barley firm at $1.67. Corn in fair request; receipts western mixed 56@58c; sail at 56@59c. Oats easier; receipts 64,000 bush; sales 90,000 bush. Eggs dull at 20@23c. Coffee quiet at 19@20c. Sugar quiet; refined 8c. Pork lower at $16.75@15.00. Lard lower but in fair demand at 7½@8c. Butter in moderate request at 28@30c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—Flour quiet; trade fair; $5.50@6.50 for superfine; $6.75@7.25 for choice white and yellow 78. Oats dull at 50c. Bran dull and nominal at $1.00@1.05. Hay in good demand at $20@ 22. Pork dull and nominal at $16.50. Dry salt meats dull; nominal. Bacon quiet; sconces 20@c; low cut 18@ 18½c; shoulders 13½@14c; clear 15½@16c. Hams in good demand; country 15@16c; prime 18@19c. Lard quiet; tierces 12½@13c; kegs 13½@14c. Whisky steady at 93c.

BALTIMORE, October 23.—Flour fairly active but unchanged. Wheat quiet; supply small and demand moderate; $1.35@1.38 for Corn; western mixed 56@56½c; sail at 56c; yellow 57@58c; Oats firm at 45@46c. Rye dull at 85@86c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 19½@20c; gold; Rio cargoes 19½@ 20c; Whisky firm and in fair demand at 95@96c.

LONDON, October 23.—Refined petroleum 12½d.

ANTWERP, October 23.—Refined petroleum 30½f.

LIVERPOOL, October 23.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat 9s 9@9s 10d; white 10s 2@10s 3d. Corn 33s 3d. Pork 82s 6d. Lard 57s 6d. Tobacco firm; short rib middles 6¾. Refined petroleum 12½d.

LOUISVILLE, October 23.—Cotton dull; low middling 9¾; flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at 1 25@1 30. Corn quiet at 40@42c. Oats firm at 40@42c. Rye firm at 80c. Barley steady at $1.10@1.30. Pork firm at $16.50. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 9c; clear rib sides 12½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 10½c; clear rib sides 13½c. Whisky firm at 93c. Weather cloudy and rainy.

MILWAUKEE, October 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and easier; No 1 Milwaukee spring $1.30; No 2 do 1.25; No 3 do 1.15; No 1 Chicago at 1.31@1.32; No 2 do 1.25; No 3 do 1.15; No 1 red winter 1.40; No 2 do 1.35; No 3 do 1.25. Corn steady; No 2 at 45½c; No 3 at 44½c. Barley in demand and firmer; No 2 $1.40.

TOLEDO, October 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and easier; amber $1.34; No 2 red $1.34; No 2 red, cash, $1.36; No 2 at 34. Corn dull and lower; No 2 at 39½c. Oats dull and prices are a shade lower; No 1 36c; No 2 33c.

NASHVILLE, October 23.—Cotton dull at 18@18½c. Flour dull at $5.50@5.75. Wheat quiet at $1.25@1.30. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Provisions quiet. Lard 9c. Bacon; shoulders 8c; clear rib sides 11½c; clear 12c. Whisky 91 in store.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—Flour steady; superfine at $5.25@5.50; extra $5.75@6.25; Pennsylvania family $6.50@7.00; Minnesota do $7.00@7.50. Wheat firmer; No 2 Chicago, Corn firm; No 2 at 49½c. Oats quiet and steady; white 40@43c. Petroleum nominal; crude 13½c; refined 20c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard firmer but in fair demand at 7½@8c. Butter in moderate request at 28@30c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—Flour quiet; trade fair; $5.50@6.50 for superfine; $6.75@7.25 for choice white and yellow 78. Oats dull at 50c. Bran dull and nominal at $1.00@1.05. Hay in good demand at $20@ 22. Pork dull and nominal at $16.50. Dry salt meats dull; nominal. Bacon quiet; sconces 20@c; low cut 18@ 18½c; shoulders 13½@14c; clear 15½@16c. Hams in good demand; country 15@16c; prime 18@19c. Lard quiet; tierces 12½@13c; kegs 13½@14c. Whisky steady at 93c.

BALTIMORE, October 23.—Flour fairly active but unchanged. Wheat quiet; supply small and demand moderate; $1.35@1.38 for Corn; western mixed 56@56½c; sail at 56c; yellow 57@58c; Oats firm at 45@46c. Rye dull at 85@86c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 19½@20c; gold; Rio cargoes 19½@ 20c; Whisky firm and in fair demand at 95@96c.

LONDON, October 23.—Refined petroleum 12½d.

ANTWERP, October 23.—Refined petroleum 30½f.

LIVERPOOL, October 23.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat 9s 9@9s 10d; white 10s 2@10s 3d. Corn 33s 3d. Pork 82s 6d. Lard 57s 6d. Tobacco firm; short rib middles 6¾. Refined petroleum 12½d.

LOUISVILLE, October 23.—Cotton dull; low middling 9¾; flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at 1 25@1 30. Corn quiet at 40@42c. Oats firm at 40@42c. Rye firm at 80c. Barley steady at $1.10@1.30. Pork firm at $16.50. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 9c; clear rib sides 12½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 10½c; clear rib sides 13½c. Whisky firm at 93c. Weather cloudy and rainy.

MILWAUKEE, October 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and easier; No 1 Milwaukee spring $1.30; No 2 do 1.25; No 3 do 1.15; No 1 Chicago at 1.31@1.32; No 2 do 1.25; No 3 do 1.15; No 1 red winter 1.40; No 2 do 1.35; No 3 do 1.25. Corn steady; No 2 at 45½c; No 3 at 44½c. Barley in demand and firmer; No 2 $1.40.

TOLEDO, October 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and easier; amber $1.34; No 2 red $1.34; No 2 red, cash, $1.36; No 2 at 34. Corn dull and lower; No 2 at 39½c. Oats dull and prices are a shade lower; No 1 36c; No 2 33c.

NASHVILLE, October 23.—Cotton dull at 18@18½c. Flour dull at $5.50@5.75. Wheat quiet at $1.25@1.30. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Provisions quiet. Lard 9c. Bacon; shoulders 8c; clear rib sides 11½c; clear 12c. Whisky 91 in store.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—Flour steady; superfine at $5.25@5.50; extra $5.75@6.25; Pennsylvania family $6.50@7.00; Minnesota do $7.00@7.50. Wheat firmer; No 2 Chicago, Corn firm; No 2 at 49½c. Oats quiet and steady; white 40@43c. Petroleum nominal; crude 13½c; refined 20c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard firmer but in fair demand at 7½@8c. Butter in moderate request at 28@30c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—Flour quiet; trade fair; $5.50@6.50 for superfine; $6.75@7.25 for choice white and yellow 78. Oats dull at 50c. Bran dull and nominal at $1.00@1.05. Hay in good demand at $20@ 22. Pork dull and nominal at $16.50. Dry salt meats dull; nominal. Bacon quiet; sconces 20@c; low cut 18@ 18½c; shoulders 13½@14c; clear 15½@16c. Hams in good demand; country 15@16c; prime 18@19c. Lard quiet; tierces 12½@13c; kegs 13½@14c. Whisky steady at 93c.

BALTIMORE, October 23.—Flour fairly active but unchanged. Wheat quiet; supply small and demand moderate; $1.35@1.38 for Corn; western mixed 56@56½c; sail at 56c; yellow 57@58c; Oats firm at 45@46c. Rye dull at 85@86c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 19½@20c; gold; Rio cargoes 19½@ 20c; Whisky firm and in fair demand at 95@96c.

LONDON, October 23.—Refined petroleum 12½d.

ANTWERP, October 23.—Refined petroleum 30½f.

LIVERPOOL, October 23.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat 9s 9@9s 10d; white 10s 2@10s 3d. Corn 33s 3d. Pork 82s 6d. Lard 57s 6d. Tobacco firm; short rib middles 6¾. Refined petroleum 12½d.

LOUISVILLE, October 23.—Cotton dull; low middling 9¾; flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at 1 25@1 30. Corn quiet at 40@42c. Oats firm at 40@42c. Rye firm at 80c. Barley steady at $1.10@1.30. Pork firm at $16.50. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 9c; clear rib sides 12½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 10½c; clear rib sides 13½c. Whisky firm at 93c. Weather cloudy and rainy.

MILWAUKEE, October 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and easier; No 1 Milwaukee spring $1.30; No 2 do 1.25; No 3 do 1.15; No 1 Chicago at 1.31@1.32; No 2 do 1.25; No 3 do 1.15; No 1 red winter 1.40; No 2 do 1.35; No 3 do 1.25. Corn steady; No 2 at 45½c; No 3 at 44½c. Barley in demand and firmer; No 2 $1.40.

LATEST NEWS.

NEW YORK.

Testimony of Stokes in His Own Case.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Question of Currency Payments Solving Itself.

MEETING OF BANK PRESIDENTS.

Suits to be Entered Against Ex-Officials.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1873.

The Financial Situation.

The *Times* says: "The question of general currency payments in greenbacks and national bank notes is about to solve itself. Most of the banks are paying on all demands when preferred to a certification of checks, and the difference against the checks on other banks, that from their position decline to pay out large sums of currency, is only one eighth and one-fourth per cent. in exchange for greenbacks or nationals. Some first-class banks are not only helping their neighbors to greenbacks and sending currency to their country correspondents, but they are paying their debtors balances at the Clearing House in greenbacks in place of the relief certificates. The practical condition of the question is in favor of a voluntary and general resumption of currency payments in a very few days. No bank that hopes to retain their old accounts of value, or expects to acquire new accounts of a desirable character in the city or country, will deem it prudent to have it known that it is behind its fellows in the matter of that "scaling" and "pooling" process, the public will lose all interest in it if the majority of prudently managed banks are content to tolerate its incapables; and after the resumption of greenbacks at the counters of bankers is made general or universal.

A Washington dispatch says: "It is stated that a no copy of the President's letter to John K. Williams is retained here. Mr. Williams says that the letter from President Grant merely acknowledged the receipt of one from him, and expressed his anxious desire to do all he could relieve the monetary panic. He then asks the question, Why cannot the bankers unite together and make some arrangement for the relief of the merchants and the public adding that he will do all in his power to assist them. Mr. Williams has published the above statements as to what the President will do or promised to do, are reports of a conversation between the President and Mr. Anthony, who brought the President's letter from Washington."

At the meeting of the bank Presidents to-day, Mr. Williams, President of the Metropolitan National Bank, submitted a letter he had received from a Bank President. It was very brief and simply stated that for three or four weeks the President would feel disposed, in case of urgent need, to issue weekly three or four millions out of the legal reserve. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the message of the President of the United States to the banks of New York be respectfully and gratefully acknowledged, and we cordially reciprocate his kind wishes, and will act in the spirit which he recommends.

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress in November next, the equalization of legal tenders by the banks of this Association be discontinued.

A proposition to use National Bank currency notes in Clearing House settlements was rejected.

Trial of Stoker.

Among the witnesses in the Stokes case today to testify to the mental condition of the prisoner previous to the shooting of Fisk, was W. F. G. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, who was brought from the prison in Brooklyn. He said Stokes had told him Fisk had put a price on his (Stokes') head, and that two men were after him, and that he carried a pistol for his own protection. Other evidence was given going to show that Stokes believed Fisk or some of his followers would shoot him.

After the recess Stokes was placed on the stand, and testified as to the business relations between himself and Fisk. He related the story of the court room in the Mansfield libel case on the morning of the murder, his interview with Mr. Sprague, Mayor of Utica, regarding his visit to Providence, R. I., and the fear that Fisk would have him brought back on a requisition. He then related the circumstances of his visit to the Grand Central Hotel, and described the encounter with Fisk. The latter, he said, came up the stairs with a pistol held in both hands, cocking it as he came. He shouted for Fisk not to shoot; then himself fired two shots with a pistol in a gloved hand, and then dropped the weapon. He then destroyed his arrest, and said the evidence of the boy Hart is entirely manufactured. His testimony is substantially the same as already published.

A slight passage at arms occurred between Mr. Tremaine, of Stokes' counsel, the District Attorney, and Judge Davis, on account of a suggestion by Tremaine to witness. The District Attorney objected to counsel putting words in witnesses' mouth. The Judge sustained the District Attorney.

On the conclusion of Stoke's examination, the Court adjourned.

Meeting of Total Abstinence Catholics.

The new Executive Council of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America held its first meeting to-day, at the residence of the President, Very Rev. Fa her Byrne, at Trenton, N. J. Among its members present were Very Rev. John Ireland, Vicar General of St. Paul, Minn., first Vice President, and Rev. J. B. Cotter, of Winona, Minn. Rev. F. X. McChud, of New Brunswick, second Vice President, was represented by proxy. The legislation of the late Convention regarding Irish emigrants, and also co-operation with Irish abstinence unions, was discussed. By laws were agreed upon, and several committees were appointed. Mr. Cody, of this city, was nominated by the Very Reverend President, as provided in the constitution, Secretary of the Union and member of the Executive Committee for the present year. A Catholic total abstinence monthly journal, devoted to the interests of the Union, is to be issued immediately in New York.

Suit Against an Ex-Tax Commissioner.

By request of Comptroller Green, suit has been brought by the corporation counsel against Ex-Tax Commissioner Nathaniel Sands, for the recovery of $75 000 unlawfully taken from the Treasury in 1871. Commissioner Sands on certain bonds which were alleged to have been negotiated by him abroad, with the consent of Comptroller Connelly. Sands, on his part, replied by a demand, served to-day on the Comptroller, for the payment of his salary, amounting to about seventeen thousand dollars, since September 1st, 1871, which has been withheld by the Comptroller, on the ground of fraudulence of bond transactions.

Meeting of the Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners met at a late hour this afternoon, and received a letter from Captain Irwin, of the detective force, asking for an investigation of the charges made against him by the daily papers in the city. The Chief Clerk was ordered to prepare the charges, which will be tried on Tuesday next at eleven A. M.

A letter was also received from the Grand Jury, asking for a list of all gambling houses in the city. The Superintendent was ordered to furnish the desired information without any delay.

A Vagrant Murdered.

John and Edward McLaughlin, vagrants, about half past seven last evening, went into the unfinished building at 48 Monroe street. About eleven John was found with his head horribly smashed, and beside him an iron tipped cart-ring covered with blood. Michael Cody, owner of the building, his son James, and James Murray were arrested.

The Contempt Case.

Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, after testifying in the Stokes case to day, was taken before Judge Fancher on an application for release, on the ground that the commitment for contempt was illegal in not specifying the time. He was released on a recognizance until to-morrow. The order gives the District Attorney of Brooklyn an opportunity to appear.

Suit Against an Ex-Collector.

The Comptroller has instructed the corporation counsel to commence suits against Henry Starkweather, formerly Collector of Assessments, for the recovery of $129 295.25 paid him in violation of law in 1869-70-71. It is alleged that these illegal fees were distributed among certain friends of ring officials.

Presbyterian Synod.

The Presbyterian Synod was to-day addressed by Dr. Spears on Education for the Ministry, and Dr. Hall on Evangelization of Seamen. This afternoon the Synod attended the laying of the corner stone of the new church in Madison avenue.

Clews, Habicht & Co. Allowed to Liquidate their Own Affairs.

At a meeting of creditors of that house, held in London to-day, it was voted unanimously to allow Clews, Habicht & Co. to liquidate their own affairs, and to take no action under the bankruptcy law. This result was cabled here this afternoon.

Opposition to an Elective Judiciary.

At a meeting of the Bar Association, an address of a special committee to the voters of New York was read and adopted, opposing an elective Judiciary, and favoring the appointing by the Governor, to be confirmed by the Senate.

Probable Murder.

A rumor is current in Brooklyn that ex-Assemblyman Tower was murdered, three bullets being found in his head.

Steam Power on Canal Boats.

The canal boat City of New York is reported to have performed the trip on the canal to the satisfaction of the State Commissioners.

Obituary.

General Cadwalader, of New Jersey, is dead, aged 86.

Taxes to be Raised in Brooklyn.

The aggregate of taxes to be raised in Brooklyn this year is nearly five millions.

Nominations Rejected.

The Board of Aldermen to day rejected the nominations of the Mayor of ten city judges.

CALIFORNIA.

Trial of a Ship Martinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 23.—The trial of Capt. Clarke, of the ship Sunrise, passing before the United States Circuit Court, Timothy Fox for the prosecution, as it now stands shows acts of brutality almost incredible. One witness swore he was triced up on a gallows two days, with his toes touching only, and released just long enough to eat a little bread and water. It is generally believed amongst the crew that the three men who committed suicide did so because driven to desperation by the cruelty of the Captain and mate. One of the crew, Peter Johnson, was beaten and abused until he lost his reason, and is now almost idiotic.

FOREIGN.

Meeting of the Canadian Parliament.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

An Early Meeting of the French Assembly Not Probable.

THE KING OF SAXONY DYING.

The Headquarters of the Jesuits Transferred to Malta.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament Opened.

OTTAWA, October 23.—The Governor General, at 3 o'clock to-day, proceeded in state to the Senate Chamber, and the members of the House being present, opened the second session of the second Parliament of the Dominion of Canada in a speech from the throne.

The Governor General said: "In accordance with an intimation given by me at the close of the last session, I have caused Parliament to be summoned at the earliest moment after the receipt of the report of the Commissioners appointed by me to inquire into certain matters connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The evidence obtained under the commission deserves careful consideration. The report will be laid before Parliament, and it will be for you then to determine whether it can be of any assistance to you. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to whom a royal charter was granted, have been unable to make financial arrangements necessary for the construction of that great undertaking. They have, therefore, executed a surrender of their charter, which has been accepted by me. You will, I trust, feel yourselves called upon to take steps to ensure the early commencement and vigorous prosecution of the construction of that railway, and thus carry out in good faith the arrangement made with the Province of British Columbia. A measure for this purpose will be submitted for your consideration. The efforts by the several provinces as well as by the Dominion, to encourage immigration, have met with success. A large number of valuable settlers have been added to our population. I no not doubt that you will continue your liberal aid to this important object. Among the measures to be submitted to Parliament will be a bill for the establishment of a Dominion Board of Agriculture."

Approval from England.

OTTAWA, October 23.—A dispatch has been received by the Governor General from the Imperial Government, approving the prorogation of the House to-day, and the appointment of a royal commission for taking evidence regarding the charges made by the opposition in connection with the Pacific Railway scandal. This course is pronounced entirely in accordance with constitutional practice.

The Pacific Railway Scandal.

OTTAWA, ONT., October 23.—It is understood that the report of the Royal Commission, which will be submitted to both Houses, exculpates the Government from all charges contained in the various clauses of Mr. Huntington's indictment. Sir John MacDonald will leave Parliament to take whatever action it may think fit in the premises, whereupon it is expected Mr. MacKenzie, leader of the opposition, will move a resolution embodying the gist of the petition presented to his Excellency on the 14th inst.

The Constitutional Question.

It is believed, in view of the confirmation of Lord Dufferin's case by the Imperial Government, that the debate upon the constitutional question will be brief.

Fort Garry News.

Night before last Dr. Schultz received a telegram from Mr. Bowen, of Fort Garry, stating that Riel was hidden in Manitoba, fearing arrest under the warrant upon which Lepine was committed. Dr. Schultz has received several threatening letters, setting forth that his life will be taken should Riel be arrested.

FRANCE.

Protest Against Restoring the Monarchy.

PARIS, October 23.—The Bonapartist organ, *Le Gaulois*, publishes a document signed by many Deputies, who favor a plebiscitum, protesting against the restoration of the monarchy without consulting the country.

Cabinet Council.

PARIS, October 23.—At a Cabinet council today it was resolved that the state of the country does not require an early meeting of the Assembly, but that the Ministry is ready to accept the decision of the Permanent Committee on this point.

M. Mague, Minister of Finance, stated that the budget could not be completed before November 5th. The Monarchists have determined not to hasten the reopening of the Assembly.

Meetings of the Permanent Committee.

The last sitting of the Permanent Committee was held to day. M. Noel Parfait, on behalf of the Left, gave notice that no more interpretations would be addressed to the Government in the committee. President Buffet thereupon declared the labors of the Permanent Committee terminated. The subject of the calling of the Assembly was not touched upon, and the day for the reopening is left to the appointment of the ministry.

Republic vs. Monarchy.

The Deputies of the Left Centre have adopted, by a unanimous vote, a resolution in favor of a conservative republic. M. Say, on behalf of the Left Centre, refused to listen to overtures of the Duke D'Audiffret Pasyier for a reunion with the Right Centre. M. Perefiex, whose intentions were previously doubtful, has declared in favor of a republic. The Monarchists are less hopeful.

WEST INDIES,

Additional Cables.

HAVANA, October 23.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 17th inst. are received. The Danish Government has granted a concession for the laying of telegraph cables from St. Thomas, to St. Croix, Para, Bermudas and New York.

Destructive Hurricane.

Jacmel papers of the 10th inst. report that the hurricane of the 28th ult. was very destructive. A great many lives were lost and five hundred houses were blown down. Goods arriving by steamers could not be landed, as there were no lighters left in port.

Counterfeiters in Havana.

The Havana police have searched a number of houses and arrested several persons on a charge of manufacturing and passing counterfeit paper money.

SPAIN.

Violations of Neutrality by Frenchmen.

MADRID, October 23.—The Spanish Government has sent a note to foreign powers complaining of intentional interference of the French gunboat, by which the naval engagement at Cartagena was brought on. The Madrid journals charge that while the fight was going on, men on the French fleet shouted "Vive la Republique Socialie;" also that a French steamer has taken provisions to the city, and that the Consul of France violates the obligations of neutrality.

Republicans Charged with Mutilating Prisoners.

BAYONNE, October 23.—It is reported that the Republicans have mutilated their prisoners, and that the Carlists have consequently resolved to give no quarter hereafter.

AUSTRIA.

Emperor William and Bismarck at the Exposition.

VIENNA, October 23.—The German Emperor and Prince Bismarck visited the Exposition yesterday. They expressed a particular desire to see the American machinery in motion, and were conducted through the department of the United States, where they examined with interest some of the most curious inventions. As the Emperor approached the French department many of the exhibitors left the premises.

ITALY.

Headquarters of the Jesuits Transferred to Malta.

ROME, October 23.—It is reported that the headquarters of the Jesuits are transferred the headquarters of the order to Malta.

Cardinal Pitra Going to France.

Cardinal Pitra is about to leave for France, it is understood, on a mission from the Vatican to the French Bishops.

GERMANY.

The King of Saxony Dying.

DRESDEN, October 23.—The King of Saxony is in a dying condition. The physicians' bulletin announces that his condition is hopeless.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Conservative M. P. Elected from Hull.

LONDON, October 23.—Mr. Pease, Conservative, has been elected a member of Parliament from Hull by 279 majority.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Oct. 23, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

The area of highest barometer will extend on Friday eastward over the Ohio valley to the Atlantic coast.

For the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, winds will shift to northwest, with lower temperature, clouds and rain.

For the Middle States, westerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather, possibly with rain, clearing away by Friday night.

For the lower lakes and Ohio valley, continued southwest and northwest winds, with cloudy and clearing weather.

For the upper lakes and Northwest, increasing southwesterly winds, with clearing, followed by cloudy, weather.

PHILADELPHIA.

Death in Lead Works.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—To-day Jean Frey, aged forty years, fell into a vat at the Westbrier White Lead Works. He uttered a cry for help, and four companions attempted to rescue him, but the fumes were so heavy as to prostrate all of them, and they were compelled to seek their own safety. So overpowered were they that three could scarcely drag themselves away, while the fourth, Jacob Snyder, had to be dragged off by another workman, who came to his aid. Frey was subsequently taken out dead. Snyder was taken to the hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

—The National Council of the Union League of America met in Philadelphia on Thursday. Ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, in the chair.

HOME NEWS.

The Other Side.

There are always two sides to a story, and in reference to the statement published yesterday, in which Mr. John B. Kennedy was charged with illegally withholding $180 from a Mr. Curry, the gentleman accused of the irregularity states that the money was *not* deposited with him as "a banker," but as security for payment of the rent of a house which he had leased to the complainant, who had also three others associated with him in the rental of the property. Mr. Kennedy further alleges that the parties concerned are in arrears for the rent, and that he only retains the money until he is made secure from loss.

New Oil Strikes.

The Parker, Thompson & Co. well on the McConnell farm, Modoc, struck the third sand on Wednesday, and commenced flowing at the rate of five hundred barrels a day. It was supposed that it would be a four hundred barrel well.

The Emerald Isle well, owned by Gallagher & Co., on the Scott farm, Petrolia, is flowing one hundred and fifty barrels a day and is still drilling.

The Messimer & Backus well, same farm, is in the sand thirty five feet with a very slim show for any fourth sand oil.

Clark-McCully.

Yesterday afternoon the arguments in the Clark-McCully case were heard by Register Gray. Mr. Acheson, for Mr. Clark, read from numerous legal decisions and quoted a number of authorities to show the conditions required for any paper which was filed for probate as a will, and the counsel claimed that these conditions were filed on the bond of friendship for $75,000, which was presented for probate. The argument for Mr. Clark's side of the case rested here.

Messrs. Woods and Hampton followed, and dwelt principally upon the evidence produced, arguing that it had not been established clearly that the paper did give an expression of the last wishes of the deceased Mr. McCully.

Mrs. Stowe's Readings.

The advent of Mrs. Stowe in Pittsburgh is looked forward to with lively interest by hundreds, who have had a laugh and a cry over the varied creations of her fancy, and there is such a general desire to see and hear one of the most attractive writers of the day that Library Hall will doubtless be filled to overflowing next Wednesday evening. The selections made for her readings seem to have been chosen with a special reference to a display of those peculiarities of style and humor which have made her name famous, and have always secured for her writings myriads of readers. Of her elocutionary powers in Pittsburgh nothing can be said as no opportunity of judging, but one from such a brain have been evolved so much that has charmed and amused and edified, can hardly fail to present what has been written in a way that will give the scenes and characters fresh interest.

The sale of reserved seats for the entertainment will commence to-morrow morning at Kleber's.

The High School.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your paper of Tuesday there appeared an article under the heading, "Were They Irregularities?" in which statements were made concerning the investigation of the Committee into the charges against the High School. As I am responsible for the charges, and the whole matter was referred to a special committee for the purpose of a full and thorough investigation, I deem it regretful that the press should have published any foreshadowings of the report to be made by the Committee at the next meeting of the Central Board. I therefore hope there may be a suspension of public opinion until the Committee makes its report. If the Committee shall find the charges without foundation, there will be good cause for rejoicing. If any of the charges are sustained by facts, the Committee will, no doubt, so report. Personally, I am deeply interested in a thorough investigation, and will patiently await the report of the Committee. After that I may ask to be heard in approval or disapproval of the report.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPH HARTMAN.

OBLIGING THE GOVERNOR.

Why Governor Washburne Couldn't Come and Case Postponed to Suit His Convenience.

Among the chief witnesses for the Government in the case of Wales and Dudley, charged with mail robbing, is Governor Washburne, of Wisconsin. He has a pleasant home in the beautiful city of Madison, and is so well pleased with the place that he would be well content to occupy the gubernatorial mansion for another three years, of which he now has every prospect. The canvass has commenced, and with his opponent he is stumping the State. In the midst of his labors comes a summons requiring his attendance here for the Dudley and Wales trial, which had been fixed for the 27th of October. His Excellency, however, put in a plea in these times, on the ground that he could not conveniently leave the field of contest, and in accordance with his request, as well as to suit others, the case was postponed until November 10.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

A New Method of Collecting the Pay for a Glass of Whisky.

Yesterday afternoon Alderman Butler found a man named Edward Carr lying on Webster avenue, in front of Daniel Haggerty's saloon, at the corner of Logan street. Carr was insensible and bleeding profusely from wounds in his head, and by the tracks of blood from the saloon to the street, the 'Squire concluded that the man had been beaten in the tavern. The Magistrate summoned Officer Sooner and had Haggerty arrested and taken to his office. Carr was also taken there, and Dr. Foster summoned, who dressed his wounds. It was found that the man had two severe cuts on the head, one over the eye and one on the back, inflicted with a mace, which was found with blood still sticking to it, behind the bar. Haggerty had a hearing, when he stated that he hit the man because he would not pay for a glass of whisky he had gotten in his place. The Alderman held Haggerty in $500 bail for court, on the charge of aggravated assault and battery.

ALLEGED ARSON.

The Burning of the "Bee Hive."

Our readers will remember that in yesterday's edition of the GAZETTE a report was given of a fire which occurred on Hemlock street, Allegheny, in a house occupied by colored people and known as the "Bee Hive." Mr. John J. Miller, the owner of the property, appeared before the Mayor and made an information charging Wilson Stewart, a colored man, with arson, in firing the place on fire. Mr. Miller alleges that Stewart was in there early on Tuesday evening, and was told to get out, and finally was forced into the street. He then, so it is alleged, made a threat that he would make the folks get out themselves, and sure enough, at four o'clock on Wednesday morning he did make them get up rather suddenly. Mr. Miller says the fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and he thinks that Stewart is the man who set the place on fire. A warrant has been issued for Stewart.

A LIVELY PRISONER.

He is Wanted by an Alderman But Doesn't Care to Come.

A day or two ago a young girl very respectably connected, of this city, and well-known, made an information before Alderman Neubert, charging a man named Samuel Fehl with *fownez et. cet.* The Alderman made out the usual papers and issued a warrant for his arrest, which was handed to officer Keep of his office. Yesterday evening the officer arrested Fehl at the Allegheny Market House. He went peacefully with the officer across the river, and as he neared the corner of Market alley and Fifth avenue, he made a bold dash for freedom, and succeded in breaking away from the officer. He started down the alley and up Diamond alley, with the officer following in hot pursuit, shouting "stop thief!" "stop thief!" as no one seemed to follow or pay attention to the chase, the officer, as the prisoner turned Wood street, shot his revolver in the pavement, which caused officer Michael Dean to come to his rescue, and the man was "snalled" and safely taken before Alderman Neubert who jailed him in default of $500 bail for a hearing.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DECISION.

The Visit to Washington—The Attorney General Declines to Interfere.

Yesterday afternoon the United States District Attorney here received a letter from Washington City, which reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1873.

Hon. H. B. Swoope:

DEAR SIR.—General Negley and Mr. Carnahan, with letters from Messrs. Kelly and Moorhead, called on me yesterday and requested that I instruct you to discontinue criminal proceedings against Mr. Stewart. I have declined to interfere in the matter, but if Mr. Stewart is indicted you may continue the case, to give his friends an opportunity to make such a showing as they can, in respect to the application for his release. Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

By reference to the proceedings of Court, it will be seen that the Grand Jury has returned a true bill in the case. With respect to a trial, the District Attorney states that the Government will be ready and the case will be tried next week, should Judge Nixon, of New Jersey, come on, as is expected, to relieve Judge McCandless.

ALLEGHENY STREET COMMITTEES.

Meeting Last Night.

The street committee of Allegheny councils met last evening and transacted the following business:

Directed the engineer to prepare a profile of grade of Snyder street, Tenth Ward,

Also directs him to report profiles of grades of Perry and Williams street, as the committee is of the opinion that the construction of the sewer in Perry street can be avoided and the two streets so graded as to allow of surface drainage.

The street commissioner was directed to erect a pair of steps up the side of Troy Hill, from Prospect street up to the water reservoir.

It was decided to report a resolution to Councils authorizing the Committee to award the contract for building the retaining wall on Howard street to J. L. Knox.

The following contracts were awarded:

For grading and paving Boquet street to McNaugher & Co.; for grading and paving Superior street to John Schetzel; for grading and paving Windsor street to Fred Gwinner; for grading Refuge street to John Schetzel. The Committee after transacting some business of minor importance adjourned.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott, Surgeon Dentist, has resumed the practice of his profession at his old stand, 276 Penn avenue. tf

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

(Full Bench—Chief Justice Read Presiding.)

This was the usual "opinion day," but none were filed.

DAMAGES FOR HOUSE BURNING.

The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company vs. Timothy Keighton, error to the Common Pleas of Venango county. Argued by William McNair for plaintiff in error, and A. W. Covill and J. H. Osmer, contra. This action was brought to recover damages for the burning of a house and contents on April 25, 1868, near Rouseville, within twenty feet of the Cherry Run branch of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railway. On the date named, a car containing oil belonging to the Union Petroleum Company collided with an engine opposite Keighton's house, setting fire to the oil and burning the house. It was held by plaintiff that the railroad was responsible for the conduct of the Union Petroleum Company in starting the car from the branch and for the defective brake thereon, and consequently for the burning of the house. On the other side it was held that they were not responsible, but the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $750 under charge of the court. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court by the railway company.

"PAYING THE PIPER."

Andrew F. Baum *vs.* Wm. Reed. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Jefferson county. Argued by G. A. Jenks for plaintiff in error, and John Conrad contra. This was a *scire facias* to revive the costs recovered in an action of ejectment. The plaintiff in error claims that the Court erred in allowing certain interest.

"SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY."

Lewis Jacklett *vs.* Sylvanus Hodge. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Douglas, McCoy, and Tyler and Richmond and Reisinger for plaintiff in error, and by Compton and McKay contra. This was an appeal from a decree of Sheriff Irberry, from possession of twenty acres of ground in Mead township, Crawford county. The land, which was rather wild, was settled upon in 1857 by Hodge when it was not occupied by any one, and he claims the right to hold it. Jacklett held that Hodge's possessions (what he called his possessions, at least,) were partly embraced in a deed which he (Jacklett) possessed.

SELLING A PIANO.

Clark, Hays & Co. *vs.* Thomas and Hannah McHugh. Error to the Common Pleas of Venango County. Argued by Spencer & Smith for plaintiff in error, and by Smiley & Taylor *contra*. This was an action for replevin issued for one piano in which the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $500. The plaintiff sought to get possession of H. A. Decker, who purchased it at sheriff's sale, at the time of making of which the plaintiffs below claimed that the piano was the property of Mr. McHugh. The only point in the case was that the court erred in charging the jury that they could return an amount equal to the full value of the property when the plaintiff asked for only the damage of the removal of the piano.

Brown's appeal. Erie county. Argument commenced a few days since, and reported at the time, continued by McCreary for Plaintiff in error. The Court refused to hear the other side. Brown appealed the case, and pending the appeal died, and the plaintiff's counsel asked that the widow and heirs be allowed to take his place and carry the appeal to a termination.

Wortham's appeal was ! continued.

Cornwall vs. Mendenhall, Clarion county. Argued by Heydrick for plaintiff in error and Campbell contra.

A CITY RAILWAY STOPPED.

Appeal of the People's Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia. Certified out of the Common Pleas Court of that city. Argued by F. Carroll Brewster for the appellants, and by Wm. Colls, City Attorney of Philadelphia, contra. This was an appeal from the decision of the lower Court enjoining the appelants from proceeding with the building of their road until the consent of the City Council was obtained.

H. N. Sackett vs. John Landstrath and W. O. Black; Erie county. Argued by J. C. Marshall, for plaintiff in error, and S. A. Davenport, contra. This was a ejectment for two pieces of land in Union township, Erie county, containing one hundred and fifty acres, which have been sold for $8,000, and upon which only $2,000 was paid owing to a dispute. Black and Landstrath being unable to settle their dispute, on the 10th of April, 1869, the balance of the purchase money was tendered Laudstrath, but he refused to accept it, and against the will of Mr. Black entered the suit above specified. The jury found for plaintiff, the land to be released upon the payment by defendant of the sum of $6,226.97, being the first six payments on the contract between the parties, dated January 24, 1866; provided the plaintiff deposit in this Court a deed conveying the land not already conveyed according to the contract.

Sterrett vs. Haworth, Venango. Continued.

German Insurances Company vs. Cooper *et al.*, Erie. Argued by Marsden and Lowry for plaintiff in error.

James P. Colton, of Armstrong county, on motion of J. B. Brawdry, Esq., was duly admitted to practice in this Court.

King's assignee vs. Morris *et al.*, Erie. Continued.

Court of Common Pleas.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)

In the case of the Third Ward Building and Loan Association, of Allegheny, vs. John Pfleger's administrators, Dethelo, being an action of ejectment for a house and lot on West street, Allegheny, previously reported a verdict for plaintiff for 6¼ cents damages and costs was rendered.

Mary Ann Enals vs. W. W. Powers, administratrix of James Gibson, deceased. Action to recover for personal service rendered. A verdict for plaintiff for thirty dollars was rendered.

Edward Bourne vs. C. C. Smith. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $39.69.

Eliza McFadden vs. H. C. Johnson. Action to recover $8,000 paid to damages to the farm of plaintiff by reason of the location of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad over and upon a farm owned by plaintiff. Johnson, it is alleged, got the money and neglected to pay it over to Mrs. McFadden. On trial before Judge Sterrett—

John C. Rothe vs. Gotfried Rothe. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $97.78.

Edward Joyce vs. Charles Armstrong. Action to recover for work and labor done. On trial before Judge Collier.

Trial List for To day.

No. 16. Johnson, trustee, vs. Atkinson & Haigh.
No. 17. Baldwin township vs. Risher.
No. 19. Geyer vs. Zuellehoffer.
No. 20. Kleribsch vs. Stearn.
No. 30. Cassidy vs. Power.
No. 34. Burk, Jr. vs. Gard Brick Co.
No. 35. Call vs. Grimes.
No. 38. Taylor et al. vs. Stoner et al.
No. 39. Devlin vs. Hoerler.
No. 41. Bourne vs. Catholic Asylum.
No. 43. Campbell vs. Aiken & Wilson.
No. 45. Waughter vs. McQuaide.
No. 46. Grewnegel vs. Real Estate Savings Bank.
No. 49. Same vs. same.

District Court.

[Before Judge Kirkpatrick.]

The case of Weller and wife vs. the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, which has been on trial for two days, is not yet concluded. The trial list for to-day is the same as published yesterday.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

Joseph McGuire, indicted for assault and battery, entered a plea guilty.

Wm. Stroble, indicted for the offense of selling liquor on Sunday, plead *nolo contendere*.

In the case of M. W. Dalzas, *et al.*, indicted for libel, and S. S. Norris, for embezzlement, by factor and consignee, on motion of the District Attorney *nolle pros.* were allowed on payment of costs by the prosecutor.

John Dempsey entered a plea of guilty to larceny.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Nicholas Hufnagle, *et al.*, indicted for riot and unlawful assembly, taken up, and concluded yesterday, but the jury had not returned when Court adjourned.

Joanna Williams *alias* Lizzie Gifford, was placed on trial for the larceny of $150 from the person of a "friend," who had been in her company at a picnic last Summer. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
John West.	Sarah McKenzie.
Geo. Mitzeler.	John Zoltern.
J. A. McGowan.	Lee Wilkerson.
James Welsh.	Wm. Brenning.
Charles Webster.	James Johnston.
John Malone.	Herman Drewy.
C. W. Coleman.	William Moore.
Joanna Williams.	Anna Gray.

United States District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

On motion of H. B. Swoope, Esq., solicitors for Dame, Smith & Co., creditors, the injunction issued in the case of A. & R. C. McPherson, bankrupts, of Venango county, was dissolved.

An order was made for the final examination before Register Detweiler, of Harrisburg, on the petition of W. J. Marshall, of Northumberland county, for final discharge in bankruptcy.

On motion of M. A. Woodward, Esq., assignee of S. R. McClean & Co., of this city, bankrupts, an order was made for the examination of witnesses before Register Harper on the 24th inst.

Mr. Slagle moved for an injunction against certain execution creditors of Amos H. Mills, debtor. After argument on the same the decision was withheld by the Court.

The petition for an injunction against John Burns, an execution creditor of John M. Bartholomew, of Northumberland county, debtor, was presented, and the motion on the same argued by Mr. Boyer for and Mr. Case against the same. Both the preliminary order and the injunction were refused.

Watrous, Boyden & Co., of New York, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against J. D. Ramsey, of this city, debtor. The usual order was granted, returnable on the 1st prox.

The assignee of McMillen and Stewart, bankrupts, presented his report of the sale of certain real estate, which was approved.

On petition presented, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate of Lewis A. Turner, of Somerset county, bankrupt, discharged of all liens and encumbrances.

In the matter of W. Seward B. Hays, creditor, vs. D. A. & J. S. McDonald, of Allegheny City, debtors, the injunction issued against J. S. Dilworth & Co., of this city was dissolved.

A bill in equity for an injunction against certain directors of John C. Lloyd, of Northumberland county, bankrupt, was presented, and the motion on the same argued by Mr. Boyer. The decision of the Court was withheld.

A petition for the appointment of an Auditor in the matter of McMillin & Stewart, bankrupts, was presented, and the same referred to Register Rogers, of Franklin, for examination and report.

TRUE BILLS RETURNED.

The Grand Jury returned true bills of indictment in the following cases:

United States vs. John H. Stewart, late Postmaster of this city, for the embezzlement of public moneys; money order funds, and embezzlement of postal revenues.

United States vs W. T. Dunn, of Allegheny county, for withholding money due a pension claimant.

United States vs. Payden Robinson (colored), Cannonsburg, Washington county, for retailing liquor without paying special tax.

United States vs. Urias M. Beachly, of Somerset county, for selling articles mentioned in schedule "C," without stamps.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.

John Fehl, who was arrested and brought into Court, on motion of United States Attorney Swoope, was ordered to be committed to the county jail. The information against Fehl is made by Casper Hoffmaster, of Keating township, Potter county, Pa., and charges the accused with forging, counterfeiting and passing a Government note of the denomination of $50, dated 1863. The alleged offense was committed on the 1st of September last.

CALLED TO JURY DUTY.

The List of Grand and Traverse Jurors for the December Term of the Quarter Sessions Court.

Yesterday morning Sheriff Hare employed his time in drawing names for the Grand and Traverse Jurors for the December session of the Quarters Sessions Court. The following is the list:

GRAND JURY.

First Monday, December.—Morris Morganstern, merchant, Second ward, Pittsburgh; J. T. Freed, farmer, Lost township; Henry Wagner, shoemaker, Sixth ward, Allegheny; John Kenney, agent, Union borough; Robert Crawford, iron manufacturer, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; Thos. Gray, miner, Union township; J. M. Anderson, carpenter, Wilkins township; E. Sullivan, gentleman, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; Lawrence Hoffman, gentleman, St. Clair borough; Philip Bascher, baker, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; R. Atkin, carpenter, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; Joseph T. Neel, gentleman, Mifflin township; Martin Dowling, Sr., gentleman, Braddock borough; Ernest Aureng, laborer, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; William Hollis, clerk, East Birmingham; H. B. Miller, livery man, Birmingham borough; Cornelius Minagan, puddler, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; John A. Warden, oil merchant, Sawickley borough; James Campbell, carpenter, Third ward, Allegheny; Richard McKown, farmer, Moon township; John M. Crawford, gentleman, Third ward, Allegheny; Thomas Grogan, moulder, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; J. B. Glenn, farmer, Scott township; Robert Brierly, farmer, Mifflin township.

TRAVERSE JURIES.

First Monday, December.—Robert Sanders, Lawrence Morray, T. F. Sace, Samuel Stewart, Thomas Fife; Samuel Deer, William V. Have, Michael Zimmermah, J. H. Murdock, A. Torrence, James Dalzal, William Thompson, James Lindsay, J. P. Smith, R. C. Clark, Francis Sotter, George Moffit, Alexander McBride, Washington Wood, Hamilton Lacock, A. A. Anderson, George Badtiger, Henry Wise, Charles Rierman, John Herron, F. Phillibody, Wm. McCandless, John Giles, Francis McLaughlin, William Draker, William Bryson, Henry Morrow, W. P. Jamison, Hugh Adams, John Casper, Edward Boswell, McKee James Sharp, Thomas C. Rafferty, William Collingwood.

Third Monday.—Thomas J. Owens (colored), Jeremiah Miller, Jas. Hunter, Jno. J. Douglas, Jno. McCandless, Jr., Fred. E. Kaye, Albert Oakley, Hugh Purcell, Archie Gibson, Robert Atkinson, Wm. Ewing, Sr., Patrick Costello, Jas. Cooper, Col. Jeffrey, Wm. J. Caskey, Jno. Clarke, Henry Havlin, W. H. Clark, James Fawcett, Thos. Spratt, Thos. Beatty, Henry Hagan, Jno. Fleming, Geo. Grant